PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT

Of North Carolina Under the Late Governor W. W. Holden-Extracts Fr. m the Executive Letter Book of That Period

Messenger Bureau, Park Hotel. Raleigh, N. C., August 14.

Thirty-two pages of a very large book in the executive department are devoted to the records of the "Provisional government of North Carolina." W. W. Holden was, by appointment of President Andrew Johnson, provisional governor. The first letter is dated June 13th and the last December 23, 1865. The first record on the volume is general order No. 88, department of North Carolina, dated June 12th, and is signed by I. A. Campbell, adjutant general to Major General John M. Schofield. This order is as follows:

"Hon. Jonathan Worth having been appointed by his excellency the governor of North Carolina public treasurer of the state, the keys and all public property and records required by law to be held in the custody of the state treasurer will be turned over to him. Hon. C. R. Thomas having been likewise appointed secretary of state, all archives and other public property required to be kept in his custody will be turned over to him and the offices in the capitol heretofore occupled by the secretary of state will be vacated for his use. All offices in the capitol required by the different state officers will be turned over to them on the requisition of the governor."

The first letter is from Governor Holden to President Johnston and says: "Colonel David Heath, treasury agent, is about removing a lot of cotton belonging to this state at Graham depot. This was not captured prior to the surrender of General Johnston. General Schofield favors its restoration to the state, but does not feel empowered to so order. I earnestly hope that none of the property belonging to the state will be claimed as forfeited to the United States. Enough of payments can be collected to pay the expenses of the provisional government, including the convention and first meeting of the the general assembly. In view of the destitute condition of our people I beg you not to enforce confiscating of state property."

June 16th Holden urged Schofield to continue in the service the First North Carolina troops, saying: "The regiment volunteered to stand by the government when a failure of the national cause would have cost them their lives and their property and when the men by whom they had usually been controlled were doing everything in their power against the national government. I ask them to be continued in service because it is now too late to raise a crop. I ask that they be retained to garrison eastern Carolina, because most of them belong to that section and because the citizens there urgently request it, preferring them to colored troops. This is the general wish of the loyal men in that portion of the state. Also that those who may be mustered out may retain their arms, and those having horses may take them home."

In a letter to E. L. Pemberton, Arch McLean, R. M. Orrell, K. R. Black, J. R. Lee and M. McKrion asking aid for e poor and afflicted at Fayetteville, Holden expressed his deep sympathy and said: "I have urged in the very strongest terms upon General Schofield the necessity for the reissue of rations and have no doubt that he will comply with my request. A county court will in a very short time be organized in Cumberland, to which will be confided the care of the poor and needy of the county.

Hugh McCulloch, secretary of the United States treasury, telegraphed June 17th to Heaton: "Ship the so-called 'state' cotton to New York as captured property, without regard to state

June 18th is the date of the following letter from Alfred M. Waddell, of Wilmington: "I address this communication to you at the request of a number of the most intelligent and respectable citizens of Wilmington and urgently request that you will take such prompt action upon it as may seem best. Wilmington is garrisoned by negro troops, and although our people have behaved with remarkable propriety, the frequent and indeed daily outrages committed by these troops or by other egroes instigated by them have exited serious and well grounded fears for the safety of our unarmed and defenceless people. This is not the result of panic nor is it the utterance of passion or prejudice, but I do assure you that our people, of all classes, are alarmed, and justly so, at the very threatening aspect of affairs here. The military authorities have generally protected the citizens and punished evil doers, but it is impossible to deny the fact that greater latitude is allowed to the negro soldiers than was allowed to the white and that there is less disposition to investigate and punish offences committed by them. Unless there is a change for the better it will inevitably result in massacre. The negroes firmly believe that all the property is theirs by right and that every day's delay in the assertion of their right is rendering their claims weaker, and they are strengthened in this belief by their teachers and preachers. They believe the government will wink at the attempt to assert, even by force of arms, there ideas and will maintain their claims of equality. If they read an official denial of such intention on The part of the government (as in two cases of which I am personally cog-

nizant), even if told by the freedman's bureau of their mistake, they are utterly incredulous and become impatient until their faith is bolstered by assurances from the negro soldiers or others of like ideas. The general commanding here stated in my presence he heard an orderly surgeant in charge of the guard in the centre of the town order a negro soldier to arrest a citizen, who was violating no order and if he resisted to bayonet him; the general reprimanded the sergeant. * * All the loyal people here ask is the protection and the enjoyment of such rigts as have been promised them by the president's proclamation. There is no disposition to interfere with the negroes in any way, but a very strong indisposition to be placed at their mercy. * * We desire a white garrison. I respectfully tender you my congratulations, sir, and subscribe myself your friend and fellow citizen."

June 18th General Schofield notified e commanding officer at Fayetteville of cases of destitution reported there which should be relieved by the government—"of people who had been stripped provisions by the army and be paroled and be permitted to return | eral Clinton A. Cilley, writing to Hol-

who had no means of supplying themselves." Meat and flour enough to last thirty days were ordered issued to each family found upon special examination by an officer to be absolutely destitute.

Holden asked Seward, United States secretary of state, whether paroled soldiers would be allowed to vote for delegates to the state convention, upon taking the amnesty oath, or whether such soldiers would have to procure the president's pardon.

William A. Marcom, a white man who shot a negro male thief, came to Raleigh and surrendered to Governor Holden. The latter wrote Major-General Cox, asking what he must do with Marcom, as there were no civil tribunals. He had therefore put Marcom in charge of the provost marshal. He concludes the letter by saying: "Mr. Marcom has always borne a good character up to this unfortunate transaction and after committing the act he promptly surrendered himself to me.'

The next letter is from Z. B. Vance to Holden, saying a considerable sum of money was in the state's court. This letter was published in full as a "pendant" to the extracts from Vance's letter-book.

June 22nd Holden sent to Maj. Gen. J. D. Cox Waddell's letter, also one for John Pool, of Windsor (the letter does not appear in the letter book). Holden says: "The gentleman are true and loyal and ever reliable and influential citizens. Similar complaints have been made to me by many worthy citizens of Wilmington, of New Bern and of the adjoining counties. I earnestly commend these matters to your favorable consideration and ask that you take such action as in your judgment will relieve the citizens." * * * * * *

Gen. Cox replied June 23rd that he had ordered Marcom held until the civil courts were organized; but if the delay was very great he would, with Holden's approbation order a military court to try the case."

On the same day Gen. Cox replied dell and Pool complaints and said: "In response to complaints by the citizens of Wilmington and Windsor of misbehavior of the troops stationed in those vicinities I will state that I have given stringent orders to the commanding generals of the districts of Beaufort and Wilmington in regard thereto which I sincerely hope will effectually prevent any like outrages in the future."

June 24th Holden thanked Cox for the letter above quoted and added: "Permit me, general, to call your attention to the enclosed paper (not copied in the letter book) signed by a large number of worthy and influential citizens of Wilmington. Messrs. Wallace, Russell and Waddell, who will deliver this, are gentlemen of high character. They desire to confer with you on the subject. Without offering or desiring to make any discrimination between troops of the U.S. I have respectfully to ask, what I presume will be accorded, that their representations in relation to the condition of things in Wilmington and vicinity may receive your earnest and favorable consideration."

Maj. I. W. Atwell of the First regiment N. C. U. T., telegraphed from New Bern that the regiment deserved to be mustered out, as the muster rules were ready and it would not be policy to retain it in service. Holden replied that Schofield had determined to muster the regiment out and that he acquiesced in this cheerfully, and that the regiment would be allowed to retain arms and horses. He added: "I have written a letter to Col. Eastman (the commander of the First) at Camp Chattanooga, returning my thanks to the regiment for confidence expressed in me."

June 19th James Speed, U. S. attorney general, wrote: "The president has referred to me your letter of 13th regarding paroled prisoners and their right to vote, I am instructed to say that the paroled rebel soldiers who are not excluded because of some other exception in the proclamation of the president of May 29, 1865, should be allowed to take the benefit of the amnesty and vote."

June 21st Attorney General Speed wrote Holden: "We are very anxious to appoint a judge, atornety and marshal for N. C. It is very important that the court should be open. We want natives or residents of your state and fit men. It is greatly to be regreted that the gentlemen cannot take the oath prescribed. Such men should be in the service of the government. This disapointment must not stay our efforts. Though you and your efforts we hope proper men may be found who can qualify. Will you be good enough to look around and see whether the places cannot be filled?"

. June 24th President Johnson wrote that a special pardon was not necessary for any military men below the rank specified in his proclamation of May 29th.

June 26th General Cox was notified that "a county police has been appointed in Halifax and Northampton and are armed with muskets, but have no ammunition. There is a large class of idle population in these counties and I request you to at once furnish these police with ammunition."

Many prominent residents of the military district of Beaufort, A. T. Jenkins, G. W. Dill and some forty others, wrote the governor, eulogizing General I. N. Palmer, the commander of that district, and urging that he be continued the command; that "his tender regard for the feelings of those powerless to help themselves from insult, etc., had created for him the profoundest respect and admiration." The statement was also made that no officer could be more successful in developing a substantial union sentiment.

. June 30th Holden wrote the president: The "following officers, citizens of North Carolina, are yet in confinement: At Johnson's island-K. M. Murchison, colonel Fifty-fourth regiment; R. F. Webb, colonel Sixth regiment: Edward Cantwell, judge Third | pistol obeyed his will and the negro army corps court; - Garrett, lieutenant colonel Sixty-fourth regiment; Lu-Cuss I. Johnson, major Seventeenth regiment; A. Avery, major - regiment. At Fort Delaware-James W. Hinton, colonel Sixty-eighth regiment. I must respectfully request that these officers

home. The community is quiet and no | den from the "headquarters departdanger may be apprehended from them. In most cases the situation of their families requires their presence

July 1st is the date of the following, to Dr. E. C. Fisher: "It is charged by William Carlton, of Williamsboro, Granville county, that you offered him \$5,000 for 'Old Abe's head.' I have received instructions from Washington to investigate this charge. You are hereby notified of it. Meanwhile, I would like to hear from you in relation to the charge, which is certainly very serious in its character."

July 4th this telegram to the president: "I am informed that Mrs. Vance, the wife of Z. B. Vance, is dangerously ill at Statesville, in this state. I respectfully ask that he may be permitted to visit his family on his parole of honor."

The same day S. D. Wallace was notified that the United States would, in a short time, turn over the railway from Wilmington to Goldsboro to the corporative officers. Wallace was president of the Wilmington and Weldon. Wallace was asked to call a meeting to reorganize the officers and to make this correspondent with the notice of President Webb, of the North Carolina railroad, and President Whitford, of the Atlantic and North Carolina railroad, in reference to excepted classes and to having taken the oath of am-

Holden recommended W. M. Poisson for prosecutor at Wilmington. The appointment was made, but Poisson wrote that he could not take the "iron clad" oath; that he was always opposed to the war, and to "prevent having to enter the confederate army to fight against the stars and stripes took a position as clerk and government agent in the commissary department, which I held until I got a position on the Wilmington and Weldon railroad, which would exempt me from service. I have taken President Lincoln's amnesty oath and can prove my union sentiments throughout the war." Holden was notified that Poisson could not qualify and that this was greatly regretted by the postmaster general, but that another man must be named.

July 15th Holden wrote "the mayor and commissioners of the town of Wilmington: "Your communication of the 12th instant, concerning the conduct of the colored people of your town, and your apprehensions of an insurrection, has been forwarded to Major General Ruger, commanding the department of North Carolina, with an earnest appeal to him to take the matter immediately into consideration, and with a request that he arm the police guard of New Hanover and also furnish you with arms and ammunition. You acted rightly in not appointing any of the colored people to office. That the right to hold office depends upon the right of suffrage is plain, and this is to be settled hereafter by the state, as provided for in the president's proclamantion. If the colored people attempt by armed force to obtain control of public affairs, or to avenge suffered wrongs or grievances at the hands of the whites, they will be visited with swift and condign punishment. The colored people are now free and will be protected and respected as long as they are obedient to the laws, but if they resist the laws and shed blood they must abide the consequences."

Governor Holden, in forwarding the letter of the mayor of Wilmington to General Ruger, commandant of his department, said: "I earnestly appeal to you to take such steps as may seem proper to you to prevent the apprehended result, and would suggest that it would be of great advantage to arm the police guard of New Hanover, and also to place at the disposal of the city authorities arms and ammunition, With confidence that you do all that is necessary and proper, I am," etc, etc.

July 17th Holden notified the president that he had appointed about 2,000 magistrates and mayors and commissioners for the towns; that county courts were organized and that he was prepared to issue a proclamation for a convention. He added: "I will write you at length by a special messenger in a few days. I desire your approval of a plan for administering the amnesty oath to the people of the state and also your approval of my proclamation. I send these with my letter. I think a convention may be assembled October 10th. It could be called sooner but in so important a matter I think I ought to proceed deliberately and carefully."

July 10th General Ruger was asked to turn over to the civil authorities the case of Marcom, who murdered a freedman, "as Chatham county is now reorganized under the authority of the provisional government of the state."

July 21st the following telegram was sent from Washington by George W Brooks to Holden: "My name is before the proper department here for the office of district judge for North Carolina. If you can properly endorse me for the position I would be pleased to have your recommendation. Please answer by telegraph." Holden replied in this telegram to the attorney general: people. If Mr. Dick cannot hold the office, I should be very glad to see Mr. Brooks appointed. I also recommend Jefferson Fisher (of Raleigh) for marshal. He can take the oath and is very well qualified." He also telegraphed Brooks: "Endorsement sent. I hope you may be appointed."

July 24th General Adelbert Ames, of the Tenth army corps, wrote Holden as follows: "In an interview I told you I would let you know what action I might take in the case of Marcom, a citizen, who is held for killing a negro. I was to leave him at the house of Colonel Russ, and would have done so could I have relied on the guard. I was informed yesterday that Mr. Marcom was at full liberty and walking the streets. The fault was the guard's, not his own. A further investigation of this case shows that the negro (killed) with the mule were coming toward | Beaufort, who had just been appointed | other roads in the south. Some of the the place from which the mule was collector of the district of Ocracoke. In taken and were met by Marcom and his companion. The negro dismounted and approached Marcom slowly and guilti- what reason, if with his declination ly hung his head and told Marcom to you will send to me the name of a suckill him if he wanted to. Marcom | cessor I will thus keep the place filled snapped his pistol; it did not go off; again the pistol was cocked, but snapped again. The third time Marcom's dropped dead. The deliberation on the ing up the district attorneyship. I hear part of Norcom, the enormity of the they and all your friends will remain. crime and the demand for instant justice compel me to confine the man and take the necessary steps to his trial."

July 27th Major and Adjutant Gen-

ment of North Carolina, army of the Ohio," informed him of the seizure of gambling instruments made at New Bern, July 22nd, and said: "Although the government of New Bern has been turned over to the municipal authorities, this fact does not deprive the military authorities of their right of interfering in such government where such interference seems to them to be necessary. The seizure was made pursuant to instructions from the general commanding."

Three citizens of Person were arrested and sent to Raleigh for trial by a military court for assaulting a negro named Currie. Holden begged General Ruger to let the civil authorities of Person try him. The general refused, and in the course of his letter said: "At the time of the arrest there were no civil courts. I do not believe that the military authorities would be bound to obey writs of habeas corpus issued by the state courts."

August 4th this letter was written General Ruger by Lewis Hanes, private secretary: "The great seal of this state is missing from this office, and from information which I have received from A. M. McPheeters, Esq., late secretary of the late rebel governor, Vance, and also from Jonathan North, Esq., treasurer of the state, I have reason to believe that the great seal, together with the letter books of the rebel governor, Vance, was captured by the United States troops at Greensboro. Mr. McPheeters states that the great seal and the rebel governor's letter books were packed in the same box, and that this box was captured, and Mr. Worth says that Major General Cox told him that he had captured and had in his possession the letter books. My object in writing you is to inquire whether there is any chance of reviving the seal, as it is difficult for the executive office to get along without it."

August 8 Holden protested against Ruger's decision as to the Person county prisoners. He said: "I deem it my duty to lay before the president our disagreement and a copy of this letter."

August 10th S. McD. Tate, president of the Western North Carolina railroad; Nathaniel Bryden, of the North Carolina railroad; John D. Whitford, of the Atlantic and North Carolina railroad; R. R. Bridgers, of the Wilmington and Weldon railroad, and R. W. railroad, gave notice of their readiness to carry the mails. The rates were: Wilmington and Weldon, \$100; the North Carolina, Atlantic and North Carolina, and Raleigh and Gaston, \$50; the Western North Carolina, \$30 per mile per year. Colonel Tate said this was less than the rate before the war.

. August 14th a letter was sent General Ruger from I. C. Williams, a citizen of Sampson, regarding affairs there. Holden, in transmitting it, said: "The local police of Sampson, and many other counties, appear to me to be more or less under the control of original secessionists who were ultra pro-slavery in their views and who are not disposed, as the union men are, to do justice to the freedmen. I ask that rigid inquiry be made and that the local police be placed under the control of union men. The latter not only submit unconditionally and cheerfully to the national authority, but trouble will be less likely to arise between the two races if they are in command."

R. I. Powers was sent to Washing-

ton to look after the matter of getting pardons for North Carolinians from President Johnson. His first letter to Holden is dated August 5th, and says: "Your several letters and packages by Messrs. Jones, Bryden, Sampson, Bryan and Wood have been received. The president has not yet sent any more pardons for our state save those of Caldwell, Moore, Worth, Mason and Bryden. William Johnson, of Charlotte, arrived Friday, very anxious for his pardon. I told him I could do nothing with your recommendation. He said he would write you that night. Saturday morning, while in the East room of the White house, with Miss Johnson, her father came in with Messrs. Hawkins and Mordecai, all three of whom asked for an introduction to the president. As you had not recommended either of them, I determined not to seek a private audiencetold them to remain while I went up stairs to learn the prospects. On coming down I found Hawkins and Mordecai in conversation with a stranger. I told them a private interview could not be had, but that at 2 o'clock the doors would be opened, when I would introduce them. I left them with Miss Johnson, returned at 2, found her father, but not Hawkins or Mordecai. The afternoon papers announced that the two latter had been pardoned. Yesterday I spoke to the president on the subject. He said they represented that they had not been engaged in the rebellion, that they had been recommended by you, but somehow their papers had been lost or mislaid in the attorney general's office. I told him that their statements were wholly untrue. When Mr. Wood arrived at my room this morning I was at the state department with Mr. Bryden. Wood came there and told me he had met a man in the attorney general's office who "The appointment of G. W. Brooks, of | had offered to get his pardon through Pasquotank, to the office of district | for \$150. When we went into that ofrecognized at once as the stranger who was with Mordecai and Hawkins Saturday evening. I learned that he was a lawyer named Spud, a cousin of the attorney general. Then the whole matter of the pardons of Hawkins and Mordecai was explained."

Powell also wrote: "It is determined to divide North Carolina into five, instead of seven, revenue districts, leaving the division entirely to you. Arrange it to suit yourself and send the arrangement, with the names of such persons as you desire appointed collectors and assessors, and the commissioner has promised to carry your arrangement into immediate effect."

Powell went on to say that he met Hedrick at the White house, who introduced him to R. W. Chadwick, of all cases where a man recommended by you cannot go into office, no matter for and leave no door open by which Hedrick can enter and interfere. Rumor says Richardson will resign the marshalship and Mason has spoken of givfirm. Show no signs of weakness or distrust. There is no immediate necessity for opening the United States courts in our state. In fact, I think it is better that they should not be opened at present. The false statements so

Raleigh (I have the authority of the assistant secretary of war for saying they did not come by telegraph) are a mere political raid of the radicals and show their alarm. The articles in The Progress are doing us no harm."

August 22nd the following telegram was received from President Johnson: "Information comes to me that reports are freely circulated in influential quarters and where, without contradiction, they are calculated to do harm, to the effect that in appointments to office and in recommendations for appointments the three union men are totally ignored and the provisional governors-are giving a decided preference to those who have participated in the rebellion. The object of such representation is to embarrass the government in its reconstruction policy, and while I place no reliance in such statements, I feel it due to you to advise you of the extended circulation they have gained and to impress upon you to the fullest extent the importance of strengthening the men of your state who have never faltered in their allegiance to the government. Every opportunity should be made available to have this known and understood as your policy and determination."

In reply, Holden said he had "in no case shown any preference for persons who had participated in the rebellion." He added that he had always been careful to propose and appoint persons who were originally union men. He had made about 4,000 appointments. He said he felt sure North Carolina would present an acceptable constitution. He concluded: "The great body of the people are loyal and submissive to national authority. I know there are malcontents, radicals and not good men, who are engaged in misrepresenting facts and fomenting strife for certain purposes."

August 30th Holden was notified that Daniel M. Sherwood was appointed postal route agent between Charlotte and Goldsboro, at \$800 a year.

President Johnson wrote that he had sent General Meade south to inspect all troops and assign them, and asked Holden to confer with Meade as to the disposition of troops in North Car-

fied by the governor: "I have issued a | will control in everything." proclamation calling a convention Ocober 2nd. I have to most respectfully request that you will give me the control of the capitol as early as convenient, that it may be put in order for the use of the convention and that you will give such orders as will cause the furniture, temporarily moved therefrom, to be returned."

August 31st, W. A. Albright, clerk of Alamance, was notified that 140 union men of that county petitioned for the removal of Jesse Gant and several magistrates. Gant was chairman of the county court. The complaint was that these men were not loyal and that loyal citizens refused to take oath before them. Holden appointed 17 additional justices, "so as to give absolute control to original union men."

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September 6th a letter was sent from Washington by Powell, the pardon agent, in which he referred to the Mordecai and Hawkins pardons, and said: "The president thought that in this case, inasmuch as the acceptance of the pardons had been filed in the state department, he would not revoke the pardons. He has no objection to your taxing them as you think best."

Powell said he pressed the president to issue pardons more rapidly, and added: "He is pursuing a policy in regard to pardons. He knows the radical strength in congress. He knows and feels that a war between congress and himself is inevitable. But he wisely intends to act so as to compel congress to make the assault." Powell said he hoped to have matters in such a shape that people in the eastern part of the state could get possession of their property, improperly held by the freedman's bureau. Powell said in concluding a long letter: "All petitions for pardons approved by you, save those of members of the rebel congress, General Barringer and Captain Guthrie, have passed the offices of the attorney general and the secretary of state and are now at the White house, awaiting the president's signature. He says he will sign as soon as he can."

Writing from Greensboro September 12th, Major Pierce, of the 128th Indiana regiment, notified the governor of a riot in Randolph, at a sale, in which sixty men in the presence of Sheriff Rush and a provisional magistrate named B. A. Sellars, set upon and beat Alfred Smith. Smith brought this let-

There was great fear of cholera getting into the state and special orders were given Generals Cook and Paine to guard against its entrance.

September 13th, Holden wrote Dr. Powell, pardon agent: "I have no objection to the pardon of General Young, but it ought not to be done while the applications of so many of our particular friends are pending, for whom I have made specials. I have asked for some fifty or sixty, many of whom are candidates and cannot take their seats judge would be very acceptable to our | fice Wood pointed out the man, who I | in the convention unless their pardons are forwarded at once. Send them by express and let General Young's be mentioned in the papers when their's are mentioned."

> September 16th Governor Holden asked the government to raise a steam ram, sunk in Neuse river. The secretary of the treasury wrote him that the matter had been put in the hands of Special Agent David Heaton.

> September 16th the secretary of the treasury wrote that the railway from Danville to Greensboro had come into possession of the treasury department, as captured and abandoned property, and he added: "I am informed this road was built by the late confederate authorities for military purposes; that most of the rolling stock was manufactured by and for those authorities, the balance having been transferred from engines and cars are now claimed by the Central Virginia railroad, as property taken by the confederate authorities without its consent. The road is said to be substantially built, in good condition, and of great importance for the ordinary purpose of travel and traffic. Please give me your views as to the proper disposition to be made of this road."

> September 18th Thomas I. Person telegraphed from Weldon: "Why have I not been pardoned as well as John B. Odom, I. W. Newsom, Samuel Calvert and others?" He was told that Odom was not yet pardoned and that the pardon of the others who might take part

out purporting to be telegrams from against Odom and Dr. William Barrow, as candidates for delegates to the state convention would be delayed.

Rev. C. H. Wiley September 18th submited a report as state superintendent of public instruction, but was notified there was no longer such an office,"the president and cabinet having decided that all the offices of the late state government had lost their positions on account of the rebellion of the state."

September 21st Holden wrote to the president: "I have decided that persons who belong to the excluded classes cannot vote, so they cannot sit in the convention unless they exhibit their pardon. Ex-Governor Graham of Orange, in a letter holds that unpardoned persons can sit in the convention. He declines being a candidate, but urges this view. Am I right or wrong?"

September 21st the governor asked the government to release the railway from Danville to Greensboro to the company. The governor of Virginia joined in the request.

September 22nd General Meade wrote that he was glad to hear of the good condition of affairs in North Carolina He said there had been disorder in the western counties and that General Ruger had sent a cavalry regiment there. General Meade added, like the thorough soldier he was: "I hope you will impress on your people that the military are in the state for their security and not for their oppression."

September 23rd Holden wrote the president: "The news is in from half the states as to the election of delegates to the convention. The result is very gratifying. Such men as Pearson, Reade, Dick, Moore, Warren, Donnell, Dockery, Caldwell, Brown, Phillips, Pool, Bynum, Settle, Boyden, Thompson, Buxton, Lash, Starbuck, Gilliam, Grissom, Wright, and Smith of Johnston, also Logan and Harris. Please have pardone forwarded for the following members-elect: John Pool, Daniel L. Russell, Sr., M. McGehee, M. E. Manly, D. G. MacRae (not D. K.), A. B. Baines, John B. Odom, Alfred Dockery, C. Perkins, C. L. Harris, C. J. Cowles, all sound and all but one or two ultra union men. I look for a short and harmonious session. The August 30th General Ruger was noti- ultra union, or trictest sect' sentiment

> This telegram was sent M. E. Manly at New Bern: "Having heard of your election to the convention, I have telegraphed the president for your pardon, which I hope to receive before October 2nd. The president agrees with me that an unpardoned person cannot sit in the convention."

> September 23rd an outrage was committed on Walter Dunn, at Kinston, by negro soldiers, and at Concord an attack was made on negroes at Concord. General Ruger was notified. Holden insisted on "justice to both races." The company which assaulted Dunn was removed.

September 25th the president was sent this letter: "Please include in the list of pardons of members-elect to the convention A. A. McKoy. His application is filed, marked 'suspended.' But he is thoroughly sound. I am very sorry to state that R. M. Pearson has been deported."

September 28th D. D. Perebee, T. J. Jarvis and C. W. Wood were appointed state directors of the Atlantic and Chesapeake canal.

October 2nd Holden wrote Ruger that a car loaded with muskets and ammunition left standing on a siding at Auburn, Wake county, had been opened by negroes and the contents distribu, d among them; "and that they were shooting through the country to the terror and annoyance of the citi-.

October 18th, in a telegram to Holden, the president said: "Every dollar of the debt created to aid the rebellion against the U.S. should be repudiated finally and forever. The great mass of the people should not be taxed to pay a debt to aid in carrying on a rebellion which they, in fact, if left to themselves were opposed to. Let those who have given their means for the obligations of the State look to that power they tried to esablish in violation of law. constitution and will of the people. They must meet their fate." This telegram was at once sent to E. G. Reade, president of the convention and laid before that body.

October 17th a telegram from & Clark, Hart & Clark and L. F. Johnson at Eufalla, Ala., said: "The military are taking the cotton in our warehouses which belonged to the state of North Carolina. Holden telegraphed the secretary of the treasury: Hon. W. H. Seward, by order of the president, dated July 8th, authorized me to take possession of rosin and other articles. as well as funds, lying about in different places, in the state and elsewbere. not reduced to possession by the United States officers as insurgent property. I have relied mainly on this property to defray the inevitable expenses of the state government during the continuance of the provisional government. I regret that you direct your officers to abstain from seizing the cotton"

November 28th Governor Holden declined to authorize the Wilmington and Manchester railroad to issue preferred stock. He said: "It must depend upon its credit, like other roads, to build itself up.

S. F. Phillips, speaker of the house. December 2nd sent a resolution asking for information as to "government horses and mules." Holden asked Ruger for information, but wrote Phillips December 4th that he had no favorable answer.

. December 11th E. L. Pemberton was appointed "state proxy for the Fayetteville and Western plank road."

December 19th Superintendent E. Wilkes, of the North Carolina railroad was told if he did not stop the high charges on state rosin, which was being shipped north via Goldsboro, for sale, he would be removed, and that the charges would not be paid.

December 21st the mayor of Raleich was authorized to impose a fair tax on hotels, hucksters, brokers and livers stables.

Rev. Dr. James Phillips wrote expressing his regret that there was no marriage license for negroes. Governor Holden accordingly issued a proclemation to that effect, directing com clerks to issue licenses. Up to time no legitimate union of slave been authorised by the state